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Coastal Zone
Information
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Report Number 18

Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space

(SUPPLEMENTAL)

June, 1973

Prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
and the
Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources.

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P43
1973

Island Statewide Planning Program

The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, a division of the Department of Administration, is the central planning agency for state government. The work of the Program is guided by the State Planning Council, comprised of state, local and federal representatives. The objectives of the Program are to plan for the physical, economic, and social development of the state; to coordinate the activities of governmental agencies and private individuals and groups within this framework of plans and programs; and to provide planning assistance to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the agencies of state government.

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RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

REPORT NUMBER 18: PLAN FOR RECREATION,
CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE (SUPPLEMENTAL)

October 30, 1973

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This report was adopted by the State Planning Council on October 17, 1973, as an amendment to the Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, an element of the State Guide Plan. The following addition was made to this document at the time of its adoption:

Page 29:

CZIC FILE COPY

Table 4

PROPOSED ISLANDS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
STATUS OF RECOMMENDED AREASU.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
COASTAL SERVICES CENTER
2234 SOUTH HOBSON AVENUE
CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

May 31, 1973

Revised: October 17, 1973

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage</u>	<u>Status</u>
*	*	*
(Add)		
Block Is. (pt.)		
North Section	1,100	29 acres owned by Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wild- life
Rodman Hollow	50	37 acres being acquired by Town of New Shore- ham
Mohegan Bluffs	30	2 acres acquired by Town of New Shoreham
Hog Island (pt.)	120	Privately owned
Rose Island	15	Privately Owned
Total acreage (amended)	4,775	

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#13318323

Typographical errors are corrected as follows:

Page iv: State Planning Council

Correct: Honorable Humphrey J. Donnelly III is Vice Chairman.

Add: Mr. Eugene Gervasini, Manager, Town of Westerly.

Ms. Mary C. Hackett, Director, Rhode Island Department of Employment Security.

Mr. David Harrity, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Page xii; List of Tables

Change Table 6 title to Wetlands.

Page 14: Table 1 - Point Assignments

1970 Equalized Tax Rate: Change Newport rate and points that read \$7.12 and 1 to read \$36.48 and 5, respectively.

Change New Shoreham rate and points that read \$36.48 and 5 to read \$7.12 and 1, respectively.

Page B-2: Table 6

Change table title to Wetlands.

Report Number 18

Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space

(SUPPLEMENTAL)

June, 1973

Prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
and the
Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources.

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space
(Supplement)

SUBJECT: Resource Planning

DATE: June, 1973

AGENCY: Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources

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ABSTRACT: This document presents material which supplements
Rhode Island's most current Plan for Recreation,
Conservation and Open Space (Report 14). The
material presented herein refines and updates this
plan for the state.

The most current guide plan, Report 14: Plan for
Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, was
adopted in June, 1971, and approved as meeting the
full planning requirement of the United States
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor
Recreation Land and Water Conservation Fund
Program and the United States Department of Housing
and Urban Development's Open Space Program.
The continuous refinement and extension of Report
14's content is essential to: 1) Reflect the
state's changing recreational conditions; and
2) correct several problems identified in the
plan by the federal agencies responsible for the
administration of these programs. This report
is the result of Rhode Island's continuous recrea-
tion planning effort and represents the fourth

stage in this planning effort. As such, it is designed to: 1) Serve as a supplement to the Recreation Guide Plan, Report 14: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space; and 2) continue to maintain Rhode Island's eligibility in BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund, HUD's Open Space Program, and other federal programs which provide financial support to recreation and conservation activities.

The four major parts of this report include: 1) the state's local recreation, conservation and open space system; 2) a project priority rating system; 3) coordination of the recreation plan with other plans and programs; and 4) a program of actions to be taken by the state through June, 1975.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Philip W. Noel, Governor

RHODE ISLAND STATEWIDE PLANNING PROGRAM

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Mr. David Rosenfield, Planning and Research Engineer, Federal Highway Administration.

Mr. Robert Russ, General Manager, Rhode Island Water Resources Board

Mr. H. Monroe Selander, General Manager, Rhode Island Public Transit Authority

Mr. Archie Smith, Chairman, Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission

Mr. William E. Sutton, Chief, Division of Planning and Development, R.I. Department of Community Affairs

PREFACE

This report presents material which supplements the state's most current Recreation Guide Plan¹ in four areas:

1. The state's local recreation, conservation and open space system.
2. A project priority rating system developed by the Statewide Planning Program with the assistance of the state's Recreation Resources Review Committee.
3. Coordination of the plan with other state plans and programs.
4. A program of actions to be taken by the state through June, 1975.

Each of these areas forms one part of this report.

This work was carried out cooperatively by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Community Affairs. The three agencies worked jointly on the state's local recreation system, while the Statewide Planning Program had primary staff responsibility for items 2 and 3 listed above, and the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources had primary staff responsibility for item 4.

This report was prepared by Mr. Patrick J. Fingliss, Principal Planner, Statewide Planning Program and Mr. William B. Brinson, Research Technician, Division of Planning and Development, Department of Natural Resources. Other principal staff members and state agency personnel involved in the preparation of this report were:

Statewide Planning Program:

Mr. Daniel W. Varin, Chief
Mr. Bradford E. Southworth, Supervising Planner

1 Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program and the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources, Report Number 14: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space (Providence, Rhode Island: January, 1971). This plan is an element of the State Guide Plan and is also the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Typists:

Mrs. Vikki Lecuivre
Mrs. Lucille Nanni
Miss Janice Lemek
Mrs. Anna Griffin

Drafting:

Mr. Mansuet Giusti
Mr. Peter Ouimette

Department of Natural Resources:

Mr. Calvin B. Dunwoody, Chief, Division of Planning and
Development
Mr. Albert Zurlinden, Natural Resources Specialist,
Division of Planning and Development

We also gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. William Sutton, Chief, Division of Planning and Development, Department of Community Affairs (DCA), the DCA local planning assistance program staff, and the many local planning staffs, who produced the material reviewed for the local system.

This report covers work item 56023E as described in the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program's current Work Program² and the Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Work Program, fiscal years 1973-1975.³

-
- 2 Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, Work Program, 1972-1973 (Providence, Rhode Island: March, 1972), p. 44; and the June 16, 1972 amendments, pp. 3-5.
 - 3 Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program and the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources, Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning Work Program - Fiscal Years 1973-1975 (Providence, Rhode Island: July, 1972), pp. 6-8.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1964, Rhode Island embarked on a concentrated effort to plan for, acquire, and develop recreation facilities and to secure or protect areas of open space and conservation interest. Since 1965, the State of Rhode Island has prepared two principal documents that served as the recreation, conservation and open space element of the state guide plan:

1. The 1965 Recreation Guide Plan, prepared by the Rhode Island Development Council and;
2. The 1971 Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program. This replaces the 1965 plan.

In addition to these guide plan elements, one supplement, one progress report, and two interim reports to the 1965, Recreation Guide Plan have been prepared. These include:

1. Recreation Guide Plan - Supplement (1966), prepared by the Rhode Island Development Council.
2. Recreation Guide Plan - Status Report (1966), prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources.
3. Report Number 8: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, First Interim Report, (February, 1968) prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program.
4. Report Number 12: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, Second Interim Report, (June, 1970) prepared by the Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program.

A series of technical papers were also prepared by the Statewide Planning Program describing specific studies related to planning for recreation, conservation and open space. These are:

1. Technical Paper Number 8: "1965 Summer Outdoor Recreation Demand and Travel Inventories" (March, 1966).
2. Technical Paper Number 10: "1965 Recreation Attitude Survey-Analysis of Data" (February, 1967).
3. Technical Paper Number 11: "1965 Summer On-Site Recreation Origin Survey-Analysis of Data" (February, 1967).

This supplement represents only one stage of the state's continuous recreation, conservation and open space planning process and is designed to accomplish the following major objectives:

1. To continue to maintain Rhode Island's eligibility in BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund, HUD's Open Space Program, and other federal programs which provide financial support to the state's recreation and conservation programs.
2. To serve as a supplement to the recreation guide plan by refining several problem areas identified by the federal agencies responsible for the administration of these programs.
3. To improve the programming of acquisition and development of recreation facilities, conservation areas and open space.
4. To encourage orderly urban growth.
5. To provide recreation areas and facilities for all families and individuals.

PART ONE: THE STATE'S LOCAL SYSTEM

A. INTRODUCTION

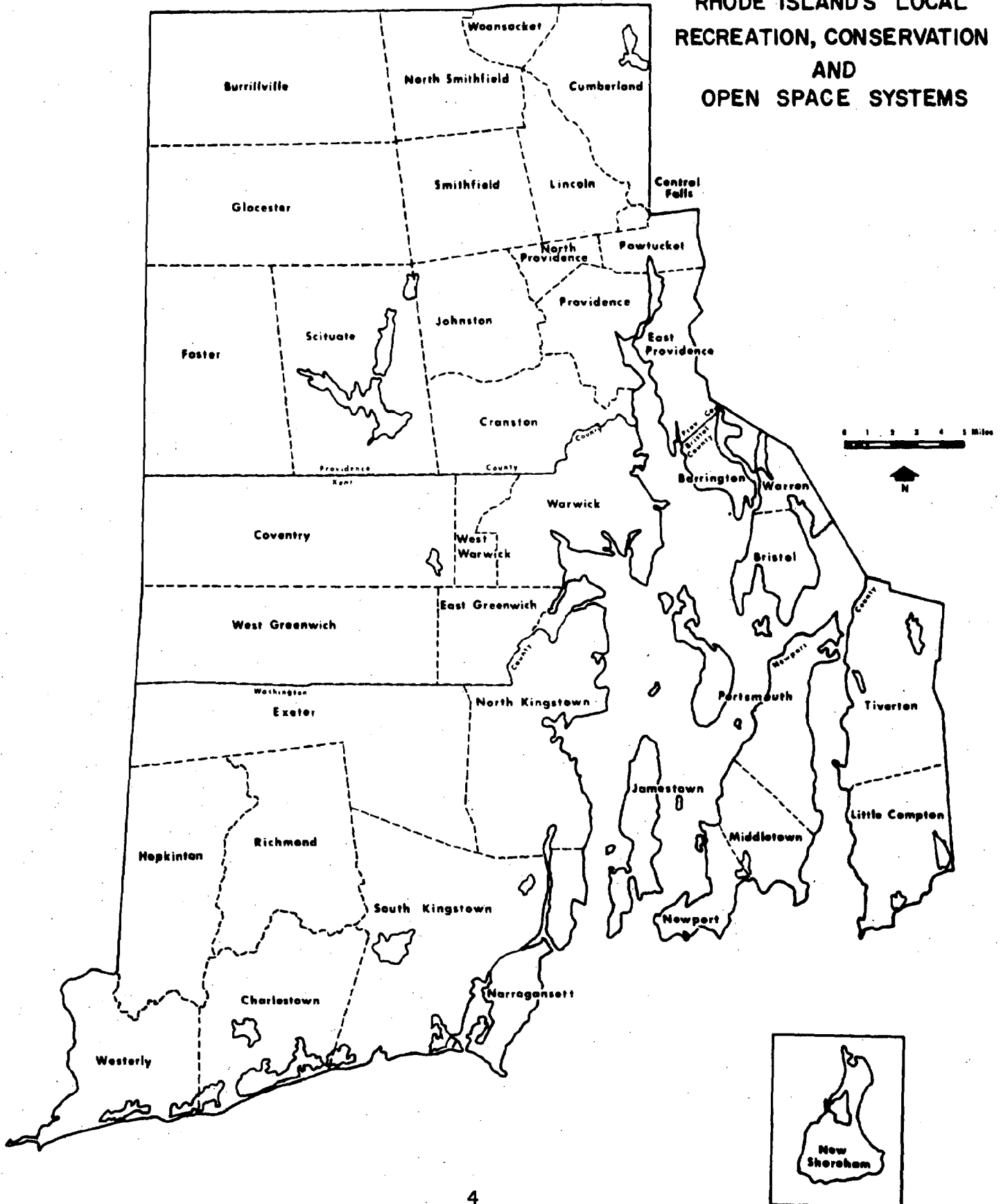
The efforts of a community to plan for its future recreation, conservation and open space needs are the principal source of expression of the recreation, conservation and open space development goals of that community. The purpose of this section is to review this planning effort.

In the past, Rhode Island has utilized the recreation and conservation plans prepared by or for the communities as appendices to the state's recreation, conservation and open space element of the State Guide Plan. In the future, the local recreation, conservation and open space system, consisting of 39 individual and independent systems (see Figure 1), which are the responsibility of the state's municipalities will be incorporated into the state plan. However, before presenting the results of the local review, it is necessary to briefly outline the state's policy in local planning, and especially in recreation, conservation and open space planning.

As stated in Report 14, the Department of Natural Resources and the Statewide Planning Program, the state agencies responsible for the maintenance of the state's recreation plan, do not intend to and will not infringe upon the fundamental responsibilities of local government.⁴ Planning for local recreation is the responsibility of the cities and towns working in cooperation with the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Natural Resources. Therefore, the material reviewed herein is the result of local recreation planning efforts and is an analysis and evaluation of publications prepared by or for each community and approved by its governing body. Basically, it is a review of the efforts of a community to plan for its current and future recreation, conservation and open space needs. These plans are the principal source of expression of the recreation, conservation and open space policies and development goals of each Rhode Island community.

⁴ Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program and the Rhode Island Department of Natural Resources, Report Number 14, op.cit., p. 81.

FIGURE I
RHODE ISLAND'S LOCAL
RECREATION, CONSERVATION
AND
OPEN SPACE SYSTEMS



This section does not intend to specifically determine the types of sites for local recreation, conservation and open space facilities. As stated previously, this is the responsibility of each Rhode Island community. However, it is important to point out that the state does realize it has a long term interest in the local system, since the most intensively used sites are usually part of this system. Other community priorities (i.e. water and sewer facility programs) sometimes restrict or delay meeting recreation, conservation and open space needs at the local level. If unmet, these needs may ultimately be transferred to the state.

B. REVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY RECREATION, CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE PROGRAMS

As noted in the introduction, the material reviewed was drawn from the communities most current recreation and conservation plan or the comprehensive community plan on file with the Department of Natural Resources and approved by the state's Recreation Resources Review Committee (formerly the Green Acres Review Committee). In reviewing, the local recreation plans a standardized format was developed to assure overall consistency in the review process. It includes the plan title, date, scope and objectives of each plan, the approach utilized, and the recreation, conservation and open space program as presented in the communities plan.

C. CONCLUSIONS

The review of this material revealed the following. The local system, except for two communities, does have an active recreation conservation and open space planning, acquisition and development program. However, there are a few problems that must be resolved if the local planning effort is to be fully utilized by the state in the preparation of the SCORP. Some of the problems are discussed on the following pages.

Figure 2 illustrates the communities that have prepared a recreation plan. At first glance it looks impressive; 37 of the state's 39 communities have prepared recreation plans or have covered recreation in their comprehensive community plans. However, a closer look at this chart dispels this assumption. Of the 37 communities that have prepared plans 86.5 percent (32 plans) are five years of age or older.

In addition, many community plans lack adequate facility inventories or inventories of areas with conservation or open space potential. Most facility inventories are out-of-date, some by as much as eight years. Although, the state, through the Green Acres Program and the A-95 review process, has attempted to keep the local system inventory current, many omissions and (in some instances,) incorrect acreage figures are reported in the state plan. Very little information is reported or inventoried by communities at the facility level, i.e., number of tennis courts.

Figure 2

LOCAL RECREATION CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANS

<u>City or Town</u>	<u>Plan Title</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
Barrington	Recreation Conservation Plan	March, 1966
Bristol	Recreation Study	November, 1964
Burrillville	Comprehensive Community Plan	October, 1966
Central Falls	Community Facilities Study	September, 1965
Charlestown	Comprehensive Community Plan	June, 1971
Coventry	Comprehensive Community Plan	Spring, 1966
Cranston	Plan for Recreation and Open Space	September, 1960
Cumberland	Comprehensive Community Plan	October, 1966
East Greenwich	Comprehensive Community Plan	December, 1966
East Providence	Master Plan for Parks, Recreation and Open Space	October, 1962
Exeter	Community Facilities Plan and Public Improvement Program	May, 1968
Foster	Comprehensive Community Plan	August, 1964
Gloicester	Comprehensive Community Plan	November, 1968
Hopkinton	Comprehensive Community Plan	September, 1967
Janestown	Comprehensive Community Plan	May, 1966
Johnston	Comprehensive Community Plan	March, 1965
Lincoln	Comprehensive Community Plan	April, 1966
Little Compton	Recreation and Conservation Plan	
Middletown	Recreation and Conservation Plan	April, 1967
Narragansett	Comprehensive Community Plan	March, 1967
Newport	Master Plan for the City of Newport	Amended June, 1967
New Shoreham	Comprehensive Community Plan	1971
North Kingstown	Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Plan	1972
North Providence	Recreation and Conservation, Guide Plan	1966
North Smithfield	Comprehensive Community Plan	March, 1969
Pawtucket	Recreation Plan	1966
Portsmouth	Conservation and Recreation Plan	June, 1967
Providence	Master Plan for Public Recreation and Conservation	October, 1965
Richmond	Comprehensive Community Plan	June, 1966
Scituate	Recreation and Conservation Plan	February, 1968
Smithfield	Comprehensive Community Plan	January, 1965
South Kingstown	Recreation and Conservation Plan	January, 1967
Tiverton	Comprehensive Community Plan	December, 1966
Warren	Master Plan for Recreation, Waterfront, Parks and Open Space	May, 1964
Warwick	Comprehensive Community Plan	December, 1966
Westerly	Comprehensive Community Plan	July, 1965
West Greenwich	Recreation and Conservation	March, 1967
West Warwick	Master Plan for Public Open Space	January, 1967
Woonsocket		

Most communities have used the National Recreation Association standards or a modification of them in projecting recreation needs. In almost all instances these standards are the sole criteria for judging the need for recreation facilities.

The acquisition and development schedules in most plans are not detailed enough to make budgetary decisions or assign priorities at the state level. The acquisition and development proposals are not submitted to the Department of Natural Resources on a yearly basis. In some instances, the only proposals the state has seen are included in the communities plan.

Because of these problems the local plans usefulness for incorporation into the state's SCORP is limited. The state, with the assistance of BOR's Land and Conservation Fund, will develop an effective program to remedy these problems. The state's initial approach is outlined and discussed in the Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning Work Program, Fiscal Years 1973-1975, under work activity 5X60XE (local recreation, conservation and open space planning). This work activity, as one part of the total work program, will enable the Department of Natural Resources to make federal funds available to the state's municipalities to update local recreation plans. A manual outlining the scope and content of these local plans will be prepared to assure consistency with the state's recreation guide plan. These plans will then be reviewed and an eligibility period established. The communities will then be able to secure, through the Department of Natural Resources, acquisition and development funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

PART TWO: RECREATION, CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE
PROJECT PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM

A. INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the priority rating system that will be used in evaluating proposals for acquisition and development by local governments. The basic purpose is to set forth the criteria and procedures to be used by Rhode Island's Recreation Resources Review Committee in the review and evaluation of applications for state and federal grant assistance under the provisions of the state's Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by BOR, and the Open Space Program administered by HUD.

Recreation, Conservation and Open Space funds will be made available to a project only after the application scores high enough to justify its execution. Projects that do not score high enough will not be funded by the Department of Natural Resources. The projects must meet all three prerequisites outlined in the Rhode Island Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Program Prerequisites section.

B. RHODE ISLAND RECREATION, CONSERVATION AND OPEN SPACE PROGRAM
PREREQUISITES

There are three prerequisites for participation in the Rhode Island Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Program that all applications must meet. If any of these prerequisites are not met, the project will not be funded by the Department of Natural Resources. All applications must meet the following prerequisites:

- a. The application will be judged against statutory requirements of state and federal legislation to eliminate clearly inappropriate proposals or clearly ineligible projects.
- b. A copy of the community recreation plan must be on file with R.I. Department of Natural Resources. This plan must be within the eligibility period established by the Recreation Resources Review Committee.
- c. The plan must have the approval of the local governing body in accordance with provisions of Title 45, Chapter 22, of the General Laws.

C. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING APPLICATIONS

The criteria for evaluating applications are divided into the following major categories:

- 1) Relationship to Comprehensive Planning
- 2) Social Considerations
- 3) Financial Considerations
- 4) Urban Needs
- 5) Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Needs (as determined by the State Guide Plan)
- 6) Effect on the Environment

The elements considered in each category are described in the following sections, and the method of assigning rating points to each element or category is set forth. Points are awarded to each element or category in the following manner unless otherwise indicated: If a statement under a particular element or category applies specifically to the project application under consideration, the application is awarded the number of points assigned to that statement. If no statement applies, no points are awarded to the application for that element.

1. Relationship to Comprehensive Planning (15 points)

The value of this category is the sum of the values of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this section.

- a. The proposed project must be consistent with the community recreation, conservation and open space plan or comprehensive community plan (5 points).
- b. The proposed project must be consistent with the state's development policies as expressed in the land use and recreation elements of the State Guide Plan (5 points).
- c. The R.I. Department of Community Affairs has developed a system for rating communities for comprehensive planning assistance. This system is based on local conditions and problems, governmental organization, planning activities, and recently initiated planning programs (see Table 1 for selection of appropriate point total).

- (1) A rating 5 points
- (2) B rating 4 points
- (3) C rating 3 points
- (4) D rating 2 points

2. Social Considerations (15 points)

The value of this category is the sum of the values of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this section.

a. Median Family Income of Census Tract*: The median family income (all families) of the census tract(s) which the proposed projects will serve is: (Select one from Table 2):

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------|
| (1) | under \$7,999 | 4 points |
| (2) | \$8,000-\$11,999 | 3 points |
| (3) | \$12,000-\$15,999 | 2 points |
| (4) | \$16,000+ | 1 point |

b. Poverty Level: If the percent of all families with income below the poverty level* of the census tract(s) which the proposed project will serve is: (Select one from Table 2):

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| (1) | 11.0 + percent | 4 points |
| (2) | 6.0 to 10.9 percent | 3 points |
| (3) | 5.9 percent and under | 2 points |

c. Housing for Low Income, Minority Groups and the Elderly: If the proposed project is to be located in a community that has established a Public Housing Authority or other private non-profit housing group eligible for federal funds it would receive 5 points; or

If the housing effort is in the organizational or development stage, the project would receive 3 points. (see Table 1 for selection of appropriate point total).

d. Physically Handicapped: The proposed project will provide facilities for the physically handicapped (2 points).

3. Financial Considerations (15 points)

The value of this category is the sum of the values of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this section:

a. Moody's Rating Scale: Most of the communities in the state have been assigned a rating based on the amount of

* In updating Table 2, the median family incomes (all families) and the percent of all families with income below the poverty level are to be obtained by utilizing the 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tracts for the Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Table P-4 Income Characteristics of the Population.

interest that they would have to pay on municipal bonds. These ratings include: Aaa, Aa, A, Baa, Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C. (see Table 1 for selection of appropriate point total). Select only one:

- (1) Aaa, Aa, A 5 points
- (2) Baa, Ba, B 3 points
- (3) Caa, Ca, C 1 point

b. Equalized Tax Rate*: The actual property tax rate that a community applies could be regarded as a measure of that community's needs and willingness to provide public facilities and services to its residents. Communities with high tax rates are demonstrating that they have serious financial problems or that they have undertaken their responsibility for providing the highest level of excellence in the type of service they render to their citizens, or both. In any case, the fact that a tax rate is considered high would indicate that the community has already done its share to provide the necessary services. Because of this effort more consideration would be given for federal and state financial assistance. (see Table 1 for selection of appropriate point total). Select only one:

- (1) If a municipality has an equalized tax rate in excess of \$28 per thousand it would be considered as having a high tax rate and would receive 5 points.
- (2) If a municipality has an equalized tax rate between \$22 to \$28 per thousand it would be considered as having a medium tax rate and would receive 3 points.
- (3) If a municipality has an equalized tax rate below \$22 per thousand it would be considered to have a low tax rate and receive 1 point.

c. The project must be consistent with capital improvement program of the community (5 points).

4. Urban Needs (15 points)

The value of this category is the sum of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section:

* In updating the equalized tax rate in Table 1, the Annual State Report on Local Government Finances and Tax Equalization, published yearly, by the R.I. Department of Community Affairs will be utilized.

a. Population Density: Population and its distribution strongly affects the provision of adequate recreational opportunities and is a relatively good indicator of urbanization. The 1970 population density per acre by community has been selected for the assignment of points. (see Table 1 for selection of appropriate point total). Select only one:

(1) over 5.0 people per acre	10 points
(2) 3.0 to 4.9 people per acre	7 points
(3) 1.1 to 2.9 people per acre	4 points
(4) under 1.0 people per acre	1 point

b. Patterns of Urban Growth: The project involves undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land which, if withheld from other types of development, would have special significance in helping to shape desirable patterns, of urban growth. (5 points).

5. Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Needs (As determined by the State Plan)

The value of this category is the sum of paragraph (a).

a. The project will remedy a deficiency of recreation, conservation, and open space.

Deficiency of Recreation, Conservation and Open Space means that there is less than 10 acres of existing public recreation, conservation and open space per thousand population in the community in which the proposed project is to be located. Points are based on the local recreation need index. (see Table 3 for selection of appropriate point total).

Local Recreation Need Index

31 acres and over	1 point
21 to 30 acres	2 points
11 to 20 acres	3 points
1 to 10 acres	4 points
Deficient communities (plus Need Index)	5 points
-.1 to -1.0 acres (NI)	6 points
-1.1 to -2.0 acres (NI)	7 points
-2.1 to -3.0 acres (NI)	8 points
-3.1 to -4.0 acres (NI)	9 points
-4.1 to -5.0 acres (NI)	10 points
-5.1 to -6.0 acres (NI)	11 points
-6.1 to -7.0 acres (NI)	12 points
-7.1 to -8.0 acres (NI)	13 points

-8.1 to -9.0 acres (NI)	14 points
-9.1 to -10.0 acres (NI)	15 points

6. Effect on the Environment (15 points)

The value of this category is the sum of paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section.

- a. The project will protect or preserve natural, historical, cultural and archaeological sites of statewide significance. (4 points).
- b. The project will provide, protect, preserve or enhance public access to the state's salt and fresh water bodies. (4 points).
- c. The project involves more than one type of environmental improvement. (4 points).
- d. The project will protect, maintain or improve the environment. (3 points).

D. ASSIGNMENT OF PRIORITY

The state's Recreation Resources Review Committee will assign one of the following priorities to each project submitted for fund assistance:

Highest Priority - This priority will be assigned to projects receiving 16 or more priority points.

Second Priority - This priority will be assigned to projects with point totals falling below 16.

Table 1

POINT ASSIGNMENTS

Community	DCA		Moody's		1970 Population		1970		Housing
	Rating	System	Rating	Scale	Density	Points	Equalized Tax Rate	Rate	
Barrington	B	4	Aa	5	3.14	7	\$30.51	5	5
Bristol	B	4	A	5	2.97	4	29.62	5	5
Burrillville	D	2	A	5	.28	1	27.00	3	5
Central Falls	A	5	Baa-1	3	23.81	10	32.36	5	5
Charlestown	C	3		3	.11	1	14.60	1	0
Coventry	B	3	A	5	.60	1	22.33	3	5
Cranston	A	5	Baa	3	4.25	7	29.72	5	5
Cumberland	A	5	A	5	1.55	3	20.23	1	5
East Greenwich	B	4	A	5	.91	1	26.81	3	5
East Providence	A	5	A	5	5.73	10	34.23	5	5
Exeter	D	2		3	.09	1	14.11	1	0
Foster	D	2		3	.08	1	32.32	5	0
Glocester	D	2		3	.16	1	22.28	3	0
Hopkinton	D	2	Baa	3	.20	1	23.86	3	0
Jamestown	B	4		3	.48	1	22.59	3	5
Johnston	A	5	Baa	3	1.46	4	22.42	3	5
Lincoln	B	4	A	5	1.41	4	21.98	1	5
Little Compton	D	2		3	.18	1	10.57	1	0
Middletown	A	5	Baa	3	3.60	7	24.71	3	0
Narragansett	A	5	Baa	3	.82	1	18.44	1	5
Newport	A	5	A	3	7.11	10	7.12	1	5
New Shoreham	B	4		3	.08	1	36.48	5	0
North Kingstown	A	5	A	5	1.10	4	23.63	3	0
North Providence	B	4	Baa	3	6.76	10	29.40	5	0
North Smithfield	C	3	A	5	.61	1	28.69	5	5
Pawtucket	A	5	A	5	13.90	10	30.08	5	5
Portsmouth	C	3	Baa	3	.83	1	22.44	5	5
Providence	A	5	A-1	5	15.64	10	29.06	3	5
Richmond	D	2		3	.10	1	18.24	1	5
Scituate	D	2	Baa	3	.28	1	19.53	1	5
Smithfield	C	5	Baa	3	.89	1	29.47	1	5
South Kingstown	A	5	A	5	.48	1	26.31	3	5
Tiverton	D	2	Baa	3	.68	4	24.39	3	5
Warren	B	4	A	5	2.53	7	26.84	3	5
Warwick	A	5	A	5	3.77	7	27.37	3	5
Westerly	C	3	A-1	5	.92	1	19.41	1	5
West Greenwich	D	2		3	.06	1	19.82	1	5
West Warwick	B	4	A	5	4.77	7	27.39	3	5
Woonsocket	A	5	Baa	3	9.58	10	40.44	5	5

Table 2

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Town or City	Census Tract	1969 Median Income (All Families)		Percent of all Families with Income Below Poverty Level	
		Median Income	Points	Percent	Points
Barrington	301	\$11,696	3	4.1	2
	302	12,056	2	2.8	2
	303	14,613	2	3.6	2
	304	21,053	1	2.6	2
Bristol	307	8,013	3	14.4	4
	308	9,632	3	5.3	2
	309.01	10,591	3	5.5	2
	309.02	11,047	3	3.5	2
Burrillville	129	8,811	3	8.2	3
	130	9,058	3	5.1	2
Central Falls	108	8,256	3	16.5	4
	109	7,814	4	14.1	4
	110	7,478	4	16.0	4
	111	7,919	4	12.3	4
Charlestown	511	9,802	4	7.9	3
Coventry	206.01	10,932	3	4.3	2
	206.02	10,126	3	5.4	2
	206.03	10,611	3	2.5	2
	207	11,251	3	4.3	2
Cranston	134	10,895	3	4.8	2
	135	9,512	3	6.7	3
	136	10,547	3	5.6	2
	137.01	10,333	3	3.1	2
	137.02	10,601	3	3.2	2
	138	11,454	3	3.2	2
	139	11,430	3	6.5	3
	140	10,084	3	4.9	2
	141	10,145	3	5.3	2
	142	10,86	3	2.8	2
	143	13,361	2	2.5	2
	144	13,247	2	3.3	2
	145	11,734	3	3.7	2
	146	11,088	3	4.6	2
	147	9,420	3	7.5	3
	148	10,368	3	5.4	2

Table 2 (Continued)

Cumberland	112	9,796	3	5.4	2
	113.01	10,918	3	4.5	2
	113.02	11,027	3	3.1	2
	114.01	12,881	2	1.6	2
	114.02	11,790	3	2.7	2
	114.03	12,385	2	2.1	2
East Greenwich	209.01	10,368	3	8.5	3
	209.02	14,442	2	4.2	2
East Providence	101.01	11,097	3	3.2	2
	101.02	10,963	3	3.7	2
	102	9,335	3	6.6	3
	103	9,346	3	8.6	3
	104	9,067	3	6.8	3
	105.01	11,162	3	4.7	2
	105.02	11,139	3	2.3	2
	106	9,080	3	9.4	3
	107.01	11,836	3	2.3	2
	107.02	10,698	3	6.1	3
Exeter	505	9,327	3	9.0	3
Foster	133	9,838	3	6.6	3
Glocester	131	10,175	3	7.3	3
Hopkinton	507	9,438	3	9.3	3
Jamestown	413	9,472	3	5.9	2
Johnston	122	10,877	3	5.6	2
	123	10,483	3	4.5	2
	124.01	10,265	3	7.3	3
	124.02	10,863	3	4.9	2
	125	9,034	3	14.3	4
Lincoln	115	9,167	3	5.2	2
	116	12,322	2	3.8	2
	117.01	10,621	3	6.5	3
	117.02	10,658	3	6.2	3
Little Compton	414	9,422	3	6.5	3
Middletown	402	4,755	4	43.3	4
	403.01	11,072	3	7.7	3
	403.02	11,506	3	3.3	2
	404	10,727	3	9.4	3

Table 2 (Continued)

Narragansett	515	9,919	3	7.0	3
Newport	405	6,170	4	27.0	4
	406	8,496	3	11.6	4
	407	10,729	3	7.5	3
	408	8,778	3	14.7	4
	409	10,179	3	7.2	3
	410	7,366	4	10.1	3
	411	8,000	3	13.1	4
	412	8,851	3	17.3	4
New Shoreham	415	8,289	3	5.1	2
North Kingstown	501.01	10,958	3	10.0	3
	501.02	6,207	4	25.7	4
	502	6,099	4	30.4	4
	503	9,689	3	9.2	3
	504	9,759	3	9.0	3
North Providence	118	10,254	3	6.0	3
	119	10,212	3	3.6	2
	120	11,503	3	1.9	2
	121.01	9,779	3	10.5	3
	121.02	9,523	3	4.3	2
North Smithfield	128.01	10,711	3	7.1	3
	128.02	10,544	3	6.1	3
Pawtucket	149	4,833	4	23.7	4
	150	8,694	3	9.8	3
	151	6,786	4	16.7	4
	152	4,959	4	23.3	4
	153	7,944	4	14.0	4
	154	7,188	4	16.5	4
	155	9,804	3	7.2	3
	156	9,211	3	6.3	3
	157	10,129	3	3.0	2
	158	10,279	3	7.6	3
	159	9,357	3	6.5	3
	160	7,824	4	8.4	3
	161	7,737	4	14.7	4
	163	10,731	3	5.7	2
	164	8,080	3	12.8	4
	165	11,190	3	1.8	2
	166	8,993	3	10.4	3
	167	8,540	3	9.3	3
	168	10,091	3	5.6	2
	169	11,639	3	2.4	2
	170	10,695	3	4.0	2
	171	9,292	3	14.1	4

Table 2 (Continued)

Portsmouth	401.01	8,969	3	8.2	3
	401.02	10,504	3	10.3	3
	401.03	9,091	3	15.0	4
Providence	1	8,740	3	7.3	3
	2	8,797	3	9.7	3
	3	7,020	4	21.0	4
	4	6,165	4	22.7	4
	5	5,819	4	27.6	4
	6	7,389	4	22.2	4
	7	4,826	4	27.6	4
	8	8,900	3	12.5	4
	9	6,034	4	19.1	4
	10	8,262	3	13.8	4
	11	7,013	4	15.8	4
	12	5,696	4	32.4	4
	13	7,304	4	16.9	4
	14	6,911	4	17.7	4
	15	10,724	3	7.3	3
	16	8,226	3	10.0	3
	17	8,201	3	11.9	4
	18	7,600	4	15.1	4
	19	6,992	4	19.4	4
	20	6,995	4	19.3	4
	21	9,432	3	8.0	3
	22	7,628	4	15.9	4
	23	10,194	3	5.3	2
	24	11,308	4	3.5	2
	25	8,253	3	14.5	4
	26	6,480	4	19.6	4
	27	7,432	4	26.0	4
	28	8,772	3	9.7	3
	29	8,985	2	7.6	3
	30				
	31	7,776	4	13.0	4
	32	9,188	3	12.7	4
	33	11,069	3	7.9	3
	34	22,063	1	4.9	2
	35	11,280	3	5.7	2
	36	13,456	2	8.5	3
	37	8,050	3	12.3	4
Richmond	506	9,461	3	6.2	3
Scituate	132	10,652	3	4.8	2

Table 2 (Continued)

Smithfield	126	10,641	3	4.0	2
	127	12,016	2	2.8	2
South Kingstown	512	9,859	3	6.2	3
	513	10,331	3	3.3	2
	514	11,286	3	4.3	2
Tiverton	416.01	8,867	3	5.2	2
	416.02	10,199	3	4.2	2
	417	9,755	3	8.8	3
Warren	305	7,792	4	12.1	4
	306.01	9,929	3	5.9	3
	306.02	10,513	3	3.7	2
Warwick	210	10,734	3	4.2	2
	211	10,218	3	4.6	2
	212	11,285	3	3.6	2
	213	13,212	2	2.9	2
	214.01	11,230	3	2.7	2
	214.02	11,234	3	5.9	2
	215.01	8,814	3	10.7	3
	215.02	9,390	3	3.9	2
	216	12,750	2	8.0	3
	217	8,828	3	11.9	4
	218	11,174	3	3.7	2
	219.01	10,792	3	3.6	2
	219.02	11,757	3	3.5	2
	219.03	11,530	3	3.1	2
	220	9,606	3	5.8	2
	221	12,179	2	1.7	2
	222.01	16,790	1	3.8	2
	222.02	11,307	2	3.7	2
	223	9,273	3	5.7	2
	224	11,114	3	3.9	2
Westerly	508.01	9,454	3	4.6	2
	508.02	10,857	3	6.4	3
	509	9,802	3	6.9	3
	510	11,747	3	3.0	2
West Greenwich	208	9,796	3	15.6	4
West Warwick	201	10,316	3	4.3	2
	202	9,216	3	8.6	3
	203	8,649	3	7.1	3
	204	9,263	3	4.1	2
	205	9,677	3	7.3	3

Table 2 (Continued)

Woonsocket

172	7,860	4	13.9	4
173	10,261	3	6.8	3
174	7,750	4	20.3	4
175	9,204	3	6.3	3
176	7,576	4	14.5	4
177	9,523	3	9.5	3
178	8,211	3	10.5	3
179	8,558	3	7.4	3
180	5,469	4	29.2	4
181	8,580	3	11.8	4
182	8,759	3	7.0	3
183	7,444	4	18.3	4
184	9,474	3	9.5	3
185	9,429	3	5.0	2

Table 3

LOCAL RECREATION NEED INDEX
(based on the state SCORP)

<u>Town or City</u>	<u>Existing Acres</u>	<u>1970 Population</u>	<u>Current Acres/ 1000</u>	<u>Need Index</u>	<u>Points</u>
Barrington	547.2	17,554	31.2	+21.2	2
Bristol	61.9	17,860	3.4	- 6.6	12
Burrillville	9.0	10,087	.9	- 9.1	15
Central Falls	20.3	18,716	1.1	- 8.9	14
Charlestown	1.0	2,863	.4	- 9.6	15
Coventry	109.3	22,947	4.8	- 5.2	11
Cranston	233.3	73,037	3.2	= 6.8	12
Cumberland	226.0	26,605	8.5	- 1.5	6
East Greenwich	15.0	9,577	.6	- 9.4	15
East Providence	224.6	48,151	4.7	- 5.3	11
Exeter	0.0	3,245	0.0	-10.0	15
Foster	16.0	2,626	6.1	- 3.9	9
Glocester	204.1	5,160	39.2	+29.2	2
Hopkinton	.8	5,392	.2	- 9.8	15
Jamestown	59.3	2,911	20.3	+10.3	4
Johnston	33.4	22,037	1.5	- 8.5	14
Lincoln	92.8	16,182	5.7	- 4.3	10
Little Compton	57.0	2,385	23.8	+13.8	3
Middletown	55.7	29,621	1.9	- 8.1	14
Narragansett	41.5	7,138	5.9	- 4.1	10
Newport	104.5	34,562	3.0	- 7.0	12
New Shoreham	22.4	489	55.0	+45.0	1
North Kingstown	241.6	27,673	8.8	- 1.2	7
North Providence	65.7	24,337	2.7	- 7.3	12
North Smithfield	5.0	9,349	.5	- 9.5	15
Pawtucket	304.5	76,984	4.0	- 6.0	11
Portsmouth	17.0	12,521	1.4	- 8.6	14
Providence	982.0	179,213	5.5	- 4.5	10
Richmond	24.0	2,625	9.2	- .8	6
Scituate	39.0	7,489	5.3	- 4.7	10
Smithfield	43.3	13,468	3.2	- 6.8	12
South Kingstown	119.1	16,913	7.0	- 3.0	8
Tiverton	59.9	12,559	4.8	- 5.2	11
Warren	77.6	10,523	7.4	- 2.6	8
Warwick	366.7	83,694	4.4	- 4.6	10
Westerly	56.8	17,248	3.3	- 7.7	13
West Greenwich	10.0	1,841	0.0	-10.0	15
West Warwick	106.0	24,323	4.4	- 5.6	11
Woonsocket	145.0	46,820	3.1	- 6.9	12

PART THREE: COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMS

A. INTRODUCTION

The Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources utilize a number of mechanisms to insure that the state's SCORP is coordinated with other state plans and programs. This section will briefly discuss the most significant mechanisms and outline some of the more significant state programs.

B. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

1. State Planning Council

The State Planning Council assists the Statewide Planning Program in coordinating the planning and development activities of most state departments and agencies, local governments and private individuals. This Council provides the Program with a broad range of interests and viewpoints in the state planning process. All statements of goals and policies and all elements of the State Guide Plan must be approved by the Council, following public hearings. The membership of this Council is presented on page iv of this supplement.

2. Technical Committee

Technical direction for the Program is provided by the Technical Committee, appointed by the State Planning Council. This Committee is also comprised of state, local and federal representatives. The Committee gives technical direction to the staff, reviews all work while in progress and upon completion, reviews all major reports and plans and recommends action thereon to the State Planning Council, and advises the Council on the performance of all of the functions. The membership of this Committee is listed on page v of this supplement.

3. A-95 Review

In Rhode Island, the Statewide Planning Program is designated as the state clearinghouse for federal and federally-assisted projects under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95. Under this regulation, proposed federal grants and loans under 98 programs including BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and HUD's Open Space Program, direct federal development actions, and state plans are subject to review under provisions of 1) Section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Act of 1966, 2) Title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, and 3) Section 102 (2-c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. In Fy 1972 and the first six months of Fy 1973, 22 recreation, conservation and open space projects were reviewed by the Program staff and Technical Committee.

4. Committees and Other Organizations

In addition to the State Planning Council and Technical Committee, the Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources are associated with or represented on the following committees and organizations. Membership on or service to these committees and organizations insures consistency with the SCORP.

Coastal Resources Management Council (SPP and DNR)

Commission on the Discovery and Utilization of Public Rights-of-Way (SPP and DNR)

Natural Resources Group (SPP and DNR)

New England River Basins Commission (SPP)

Northeast Regional Demand Committee, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of Interior (SPP)

R.I. Historical Preservation Commission (SPP and DNR)

R.I. Community Development Committee, U.S. Department of Agriculture (SPP and DNR)

Southeastern New England Water and Related Land Resources Study, Coordinating Group, Study Management Team and Co-Chairman Recreation Planning Group (SPP)

Special Advisory Committee on Galilee (DNR and SPP)

Water Resources Board (DNR)

Governor's Task Force on Environmental Quality (SPP and DNR)

Unique Natural Areas Study (SPP and DNR)

Bicentennial Committee (SPP)

Ten Mile River Task Force (SPP and DNR)

Trail Advisory Committee (SPP and DNR)

C. STATE PLANS AND PROGRAMS

1. State Guide Plan

The state's SCORP is an element of the State Guide Plan. The State Guide Plan serves as a guide for the physical, social, and economic development of the state. This guide plan provides for the long range development of the state. All planning studies

are coordinated with this long range guide plan. Other elements cover such areas as land use, highway transportation, public transit, airports, public investment, manpower, and public facilities including: water and sewer service; refuse disposal; historic preservation, education facilities, and administrative facilities for state government. The following two subsections describe the SCORP's relationship to the two most significant recreation related elements: State Land Use Policies and Plan and the Historic Preservation Plan.

2. State Land Use Policies and Plan

The state Land Use Policies and Plan document is closely integrated with the state's SCORP. The inventory and proposals of the SCORP for specific open space areas are incorporated into the land use plan. Also, many of the goals and policies expressed in the SCORP are included in the goals and policies statement of the land use plan. A number of the implementation measures described in the land use plan are designed to achieve goals and recommendations of the SCORP.

3. Historic Preservation Plan

Coordination between the SCORP and the Historic Preservation Plan is achieved through the following procedures:

- a) The Director of the Department of Natural Resources serves as an ex-officio member of the State Historic Preservation Commission.
- b) The preparation and continuous refinement of the plan is a joint staff effort of the Statewide Planning Program and the Historical Preservation Commission.
- c) The State Historic Preservation Plan, like the other element of the State Guide Plan, must be approved by the State Planning Council.

Active coordination has taken place on one state recreation development which has historical significance: Fort Adams in Newport. This project is listed in the short-range program of the recreation plan and in the preservation plan. The Department of Natural Resources and the Historical Preservation Commission have cooperated extensively in the planning and development of this area.

In addition, the Department of Natural Resources has requested the advice of the Preservation Commission on several projects in historic areas. The Division of Planning and Development has furnished the Historical Preservation Commission with survey sheets and photographs of all state properties under its jurisdiction

which may be of historical significance. Using this basic information the Commission will analyze and rate the properties and return the evaluation to the Department for use in planning.

D. OTHER PLANS

1. Protection of Unique Natural Areas

During 1971 a survey of unique natural areas in Rhode Island was initiated as part of a New England region-wide effort. This survey, sponsored by the New England Regional Commission and directed by the New England Natural Resources Center, is being conducted in this state by the Audubon Society of Rhode Island with the assistance of an advisory committee. The Statewide Planning Program and the Department of Natural Resources are members of the advisory committee. To date, approximately 240 places of special geological, botanical, hydrological, zoological and aesthetic interest have been identified and evaluated.

The aim of this inventory is to assist in the preservation of natural features which may be threatened by urban development or by environmental forces. The results of this unique areas survey will be included in the updated SCORP.

2. Southeastern New England and Related Land Resources (SENE) Study

The SENE Study is a comprehensive federal-state planning effort. Briefly stated, the purpose of the SENE Study is to identify and recommend actions to be taken by all levels of government and private interests to secure for the people of the region the full range of uses and benefits which may be provided by balanced conservation and development of water and related land resources. The objective of the study is to determine ways through which water and related land management can help meet two of the compelling needs of the region:

- a) Sound and solid economic opportunity; and
- b) a living environment of clean water, open space and beauty that enriches human dignity and enjoyment.

The state's SCORP is coordinated with this study by membership on the New England River Basins Commission, the SENE Study's Coordinating Group, and Study Management Team. Rhode Island, the BOR, and Massachusetts are also co-chairmen of the recreation planning group. Most of the material used in preparation of recreational alternatives will be derived from the existing state SCORP.

PART FOUR: ACTION PROGRAM

A. INTRODUCTION

This part of the supplement presents the state's action program for the period April, 1973 through June, 1975. It is divided into three sections and presents information on: 1) the state's recreation, conservation and open space planning activities; 2) legislative actions that are needed to protect and stimulate Rhode Island's recreation, conservation and open space development; and 3) the state's acquisition and development program.

B. PLANNING PROGRAM

The state's recreation, conservation and open space planning program has been developed as a separate document. This work program was submitted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in November, 1972.

The work program outlines the planning activities which Rhode Island proposes to undertake in fiscal years 1973 to 1975. It is presented in three parts. Part One outlines the reasons for the preparation of the work program as a separate document. It also outlines the purposes of the work program and briefly presents the background of recreation planning in Rhode Island since the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Part Two describes each of the specific tasks to be undertaken. They are presented in two time frames (the 1973 fiscal year and the 1974 and 1975 fiscal years). Part Three presents estimates of the staff and budget required to carry out this work program and a time schedule for the completion of the tasks described in Part Two.

This work program authorizes the State of Rhode Island to secure \$212,365 in federal funds during the next three fiscal years. This assistance will enable the state, through the Department of Natural Resources, to establish a continuous comprehensive recreation planning program, and to make some of these funds available to the state's 39 municipalities, the Department of Community Affairs and the Statewide Planning Program. The work program, when completed, will culminate in a completely updated SCORP thus maintaining Rhode Island's eligibility in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

C. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The drafting of legislation that will aid in implementing plans and improving recreation facilities and opportunities is one of the major goals of the state's SCORP. The lack of technical studies has seriously hampered the development of a legislative

program. This problem, however, will be corrected with the initiation of the planning project. Many of the work activities described in the planning project work program may form the basis for amendments to existing laws or in some instances for new legislation (i.e., fee system, create an acquisition and development fund, trail legislation including a liability law).

The 1973 session of the Rhode Island General Assembly passed legislation that will institute a parking fee at all state beaches. For each vehicle parked, the fees will be: \$1-a-day on weekdays; \$2-a-day on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and \$3 to \$5 for a seasons parking permit. According to the law, 25 percent of the money collected from the daily parking fees will be given to the communities in which the beaches are located to help defray the cost of the services (i.e., traffic control) the community must provide. The remaining 75 percent of the daily parking fees and the revenue from the season permits are to be used by the Department of Natural Resources to maintain and improve existing beach facilities and to acquire additional beach facilities.

D. ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

This section updates the acquisition and development schedule presented in the state's most current SCORP. The basic purpose of this section is to estimate the state's requirements for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities within the state.

The analysis of the local system contained in this supplement, together with the Department of Natural Resources observation of the state's Green Acres Program and knowledge of the state, reveals that emphasis on outdoor recreation within the state for the next few years will be primarily in the area of development of existing acreage, rather than the acquisition of recreational lands.

The Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space (Report Number 14) adopted by the State Planning Council as an element of the State Guide Plan on June 30, 1971, includes major recommendations for the acquisition and development of recreation and conservation areas and facilities. The following sections review progress to date in implementing these recommendations.

1. An Islands National Recreation Area

The plan recommends that a federal recreation and conservation area be acquired, utilizing all or parts of seven islands in Narragansett Bay. In response to this proposal, the National Park Service has agreed to study this area. This study, which is an essential step in developing a national recreation area, has not yet been

initiated.

In the interim, some progress has been made in reserving some of the areas suggested for inclusion in the Islands National Recreation Area. The status of the various sections of this area is given in Table 4. The table shows that, while this proposal is still viable, a critical stage will be reached in the immediate future. Reductions in activity announced by the U.S. Navy on April 17, 1973, may result in as much as 670 acres, or almost one-fifth of the total area proposed, being declared surplus to their needs. Since the National Park Service cannot receive this property until their study is complete, the state must acquire this property through federal surplus property disposal procedures and reserve it for future recreation use. Two key areas, totaling approximately 1,000 acres, are subject to purchase for private development. In addition to reducing the total area available for the proposed national recreation area, such action would eventually result in development which would have undesirable environmental impacts, particularly in water pollution, water supply, and transportation.

2. State-Local Acquisition and Development Program

The plan also schedules state and local acquisition and development actions for the period 1971 to 1975. The approximate halfway point in this schedule has been reached. Table 5 summarizes progress on these recommendations over a period of two years and five months.

Table 4

PROPOSED ISLANDS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
STATUS OF RECOMMENDED AREAS

May 31, 1973

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage</u>	<u>Status</u>
Conamicut Is. (pt.)	1400	Ft. Wetherill (51 acres) acquired by state; approximately half of remaining area is for sale at this time.
Despair Is.	-	U.S. Navy; possibly surplus to their needs.
Dutch Is.	90	State owned.
Dyer Is.	30	Privately owned.
Gooseberry Is.	-	U.S. Navy; possibly surplus to their needs.
Gould Is.	40	Declared surplus by U.S. Navy; state has requested 16 acres
Hope Is.	70	U.S. Navy; possibly surplus to their needs
Patience Is.	230	Privately owned.
Prudence Is. (pt.)		
North Section	1000	Part is available for sale for private development.
South Section	600	U.S. Navy; possibly surplus to their needs.
Total Acreage	3460	

Table 5

PROGRESS ON PROPOSED ACQUISITION AND
DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

May 31, 1973

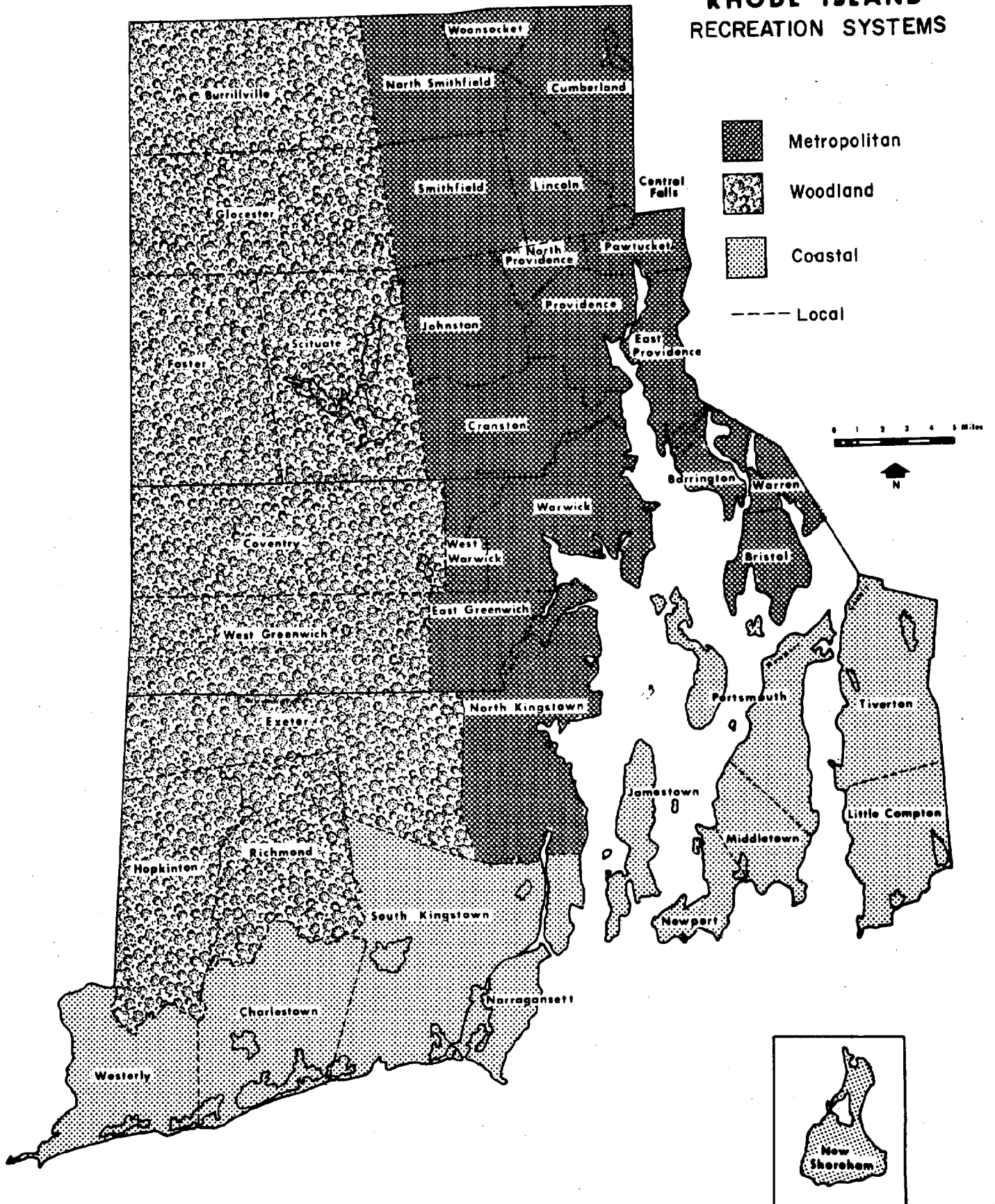
Five-year schedule of actions
in acres

<u>System</u>	<u>Acquisition</u>		<u>Development</u>	
	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Acquired</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Developed</u>
Metropolitan	480	70	1,615	100
Coastal	1,600	90.5	960	68
Woodland	4,050	93	2,925	319
Local	<u>610</u>	<u>251.55</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>87</u>
Total	6,740	504.55	7,150	573

3. Acquisition and Development Program

The following schedules categorize the projected acquisition and development of recreation areas by state recreation planning systems (see Figure 3) with estimated costs in 1973 dollars.

FIGURE 3
RHODE ISLAND
 RECREATION SYSTEMS



STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Metropolitan

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Cost	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
						Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Other (Specify)
State	State Park (Colt)	1973 1974 1975							
	Roads								
	Maintenance Facilities								
	Picnic Areas		2						
	Sanitary Facilities		4						
	Sea Wall								
	Dry-Use Facilities				\$800,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$400,000	
	Scenic Overlook (Veteran's Memorial)	1975							
	Parking Area								
	Guard Rails				20,000		20,000		
	River (Pawcatuck-Westerly)	1973 1974			45,000	22,500		\$22,500	Anadromous Fish Program
	Fish Ladder				\$865,000	\$172,500	\$270,000	\$400,000	
	TOTALS								

STATE - RHODE ISLAND
PLANNING REGION - Coastal

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Cost	Bond	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
							Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&MCF	Other (Specify)
State	State Park (Fort Wetherill)	1973 1974 1975								
	Site Preparation				\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000		\$ 25,000		
	State Park (Fort Adams)	1973 1974 1975								
	Master Plan Devel.				\$50,000			\$ 25,000	\$25,000	National Park Service
	Access Roads									
	Utilities									
	Repair Piers									
	Repair Sea Wall				\$307,500	\$153,750			\$153,750	
	Scenic Overlook (Brenton Point)	1973 1974								
	Site Preparation									
	Road Construction									
	Parking Areas									
	Sanitary Facilities				\$125,000	\$ 65,000			\$ 60,000	
	Amphi-Theater									
	Conservation Area (Ninigret Barrier Beach)	1973 1974								
	Control Station									
	Sanitary Facilities									
	Interpretive Area									
	Dump Station				\$ 50,000		\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000		
	Beach (Galilee)	1973 1974								
	Sanitary Facilities									
	Parking Area				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000				
	Guard Rail									
	Beach (East Matunuck) Barrier Beach)	1975								
	Road Construction									
	Parking Areas									
	Bath Houses	2								
	Sanitary Facilities	1			\$150,000	\$ 75,000			\$75,000	
	Concession Building									
	River (Hunt River Warwick)	1973 1974								
	Fish Ladders	1			\$ 45,000	\$ 22,5000			\$22,500	Anadromous Fish Program
TOTALS							\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$338,750	\$47,500

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Woodland

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Costs	Bond	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
							Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&WCF	Other (Specify)
State	State Park (Burlingame)	1973 1974 1975	1	600						
	Campsites									
	Roads									
	Sanitary Facilities									
	Beaches									
	Equipment Shelter				\$765,000	\$252,500	\$130,000	\$382,500		
	State Park (Beach Pond)	1975								
	Parking Area				20,000		20,000			
	Beach Facilities				\$785,000	\$252,500	\$150,000	\$382,500		
TOTALS										

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Metropolitan (Local)

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Costs	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
						Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Other L&WCF Other (Specify)
Local	Playlot	1973	2						
		1974	8						
		1975	10						
	Playground	1973	-						
		1974	3						
		1975	4						
	Playfield	1973	-						
		1974	2						
		1975	3						
	Neighborhood Park	1973	-						
		1974	2						
		1975	2						
	Major Park	1974	1						
		1975	1						
	Trails	1973	Several						
		1974	Several						
		1975	Several						
	Beach	1974	1		\$1,400,000	\$100,000		\$500,000	\$100,000 HUD Open Space Program

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Coastal (Local)

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Costs	Bond	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
							Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&WC	Other (Specify)
Local	Playlot	1974	2							
		1975	1							
	Playground	1973	1							
		1974	2							
		1975	1							
	Playfield	1974	2							
		1975	2							
	Neighborhood Park	1973	1							
		1974	-							
		1975	1							
	Major Park	1975	1							
		1974	Several							
	Trails	1975	Several							
TOTALS	Golf Course	1975	1							
	Boat Launch	1973	1							
		1974	1							
		1975	1							
					\$800,000	\$ 70,000		\$330,000	\$300,000	\$100,000

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Woodland (Local)

SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	FY Programmed	Number	Units	Anticipated Costs	Bond	Source of Funds (Estimates)			
							Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&WCF	Other (Specific)
Local	Playlot	1974	1							
		1975	1							
	Playground	1974	2							
		1975	1							
	Playfield	1973	1							
		1974	1							
		1975	1							
	Neighborhood Park	1973	1							
		1974	3							
		1975	2							
TOTALS	Major Park	1973	1							
		1974	1							
		1975	1							
	Conservation, Green-belts & Open Space	1974	1							
		1975	1							
	Trails	1974	Several							
		1975	Several							
					\$650,000	\$ 30,000		\$295,000	\$275,000	\$50,000
										HUD Open Space Program

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING SECTION - Statewide (Metropolitan Coastal and Woodland)

SCHEDULE OF ACQUISITION
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	Number	FY Programmed	Acreage Proposed for Acquisition		Anticipated Costs	Source of Funding (Estimates)			Other (Specify)
				Water	Land	Total	Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&NCF
State	Management Area Expansion	2	1973				\$150,000			\$150,000
	Trails	Several	1974							
	Beaches		1975							
	Salt Marshes									
	Fresh Water Wetlands									
	Shore Accesses									
	Unique and Natural Areas									

The state's recreation land acquisition policy is to acquire land on an opportunity basis. Therefore, the state's acquisition sites cannot be predetermined.

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Metropolitan (Local)

SCHEDULE OF ACQUISITION
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	Number	FY Programmed	Acreage Proposed for Acquisition		Anticipated Costs	Source of Funding (Estimates)				
				Water	Land		Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal I&WCF	Other (Specify)
Local	Playlot	3	1973	2	2						
		7	1974	3.5	3.5						
		10	1975	5	5						
	Playground	3	1973	15	15						
		4	1974	20	20						
		5	1975	25	25						
	Playfield	2	1973	35	35						
		3	1974	52.5	52.5						
		4	1975	70	70						
	Neighborhood Park	2	1973	40	40						
		2	1974	40	40						
		4	1975	80	80						
	Major Park	2	1974	100	100						
	Conservation, Green-belts & Open Space	2	1973	200	200						
		4	1974	400	400						
		6	1973	600	600						
	Trails	Several	1973								
		Several	1974								
		Several	1975								
Scenic Overlooks	Several	1973	Several	Several							
	Several	1974	Several	Several							
	Several	1975	Several	Several							
Wetlands	Several	1973	Several	Several							
		1974									
		1975									
Unique Natural Areas	Several	1973	Several	Several							
	Several	1974	Several	Several							
	Several	1975	Several	Several							
Beach	1	1974	4								
TOTALS						\$2,090,000	\$150,000	\$895,000	\$950,000	\$95,000	HUD Open Space Program

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Coastal (Local)

SCHEDULE OF ACQUISITION
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	Number	FY Programmed	Acreage Proposed for Acquisition		Anticipated Costs	Source of Funding (Estimates)					
				Water	Land		Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp.	Federal L&WCF	Other (Specific)	
Local	Playlot	1	1974	1	1	1						
		1	1975	1	1	1						
	Playground	1	1973	5	5	5						
		2	1974	10	10	10						
	2	1975	10	10	10							
	Playfield	2	1974	35	35	35						
		2	1975	35	35	35						
	Neighborhood Park	1	1973	20	20	20						
		1	1974	20	20	20						
		1	1975	20	20	20						
	Major Park	1	1975	100	100	100						
	Conservation, Green-belts & Open Space	2	1974	200	200	200						
		2	1975	200	200	200						
	Trails	Several	1974									
		Several	1975									
	Scenic Overlooks	Several	1974									
		Several	1975									
	Wetlands	Several	1974									
		Several	1975									
	Golf Course	1	1975									
Water Access	Several	1974										
	Several	1975										
Boat Launch	1	1973										
	1	1974										
	1	1975										
Unique Natural Areas	1	1973										
	1	1974										
	1	1975										
TOTALS							\$1,200,000	\$25,000	\$575,000	\$500,000	\$100,000	HUD Open Space Program

STATE - RHODE ISLAND

PLANNING REGION - Woodland (Local)

SCHEDULE OF ACQUISITION
(Fiscal Years 1973 to 1975)

Level of Government	Type of Recreation Area	Number	FY Programmed	Acreage Proposed for Acquisition			Anticipated Costs	Source of Funding (Estimates)			
				Water	Land	Total		Bond	Restricted Receipts	General Approp. L&WCF	Other (Specify)
Local	Playlot	1	1974	1	1	1					
		1	1975	1	1	1					
	Playground	1	1973	1	1	1					
		2	1974	10	10	10					
		1	1975	5	5	5					
	Playfield	1	1973	17	17	17					
		1	1974	17	17	17					
		1	1975	17	17	17					
	Neighborhood Park	2	1973	40	40	40					
		2	1974	40	40	40					
		2	1975	40	40	40					
	Major Park	1	1973	100	100	100					
		1	1974	100	100	100					
		1	1975	100	100	100					
	Conservation, Green-belts & Open Space	1	1974	100	100	100					
		1	1975	100	100	100					
TOTALS	Trails	Several	1973								
		Several	1974								
		Several	1975								
	Scenic Overlooks	Several	1974								
		Several	1975								
	Wetlands	Several	1974								
		Several	1975								
							\$980,000	\$25,000	\$465,000	\$400,000	\$90,000 HUD Open Space Program

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

1. Summary

This document presents material which supplements Rhode Island's most current Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space (Report 14). The material presented in this supplement will be used to refine and update this plan for the state.

The most current guide plan, Report 14: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space, was adopted in June, 1971 and approved as meeting the full planning requirement of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's (BOR), Land and Water Conservation Fund and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Open Space Program. The continuous refinement and extension of Report 14's content is essential to: 1) Reflect the state's changing recreational conditions; and 2) correct several problems identified in the plan by the federal agencies responsible for the administration of these programs. This report is the result of Rhode Island's continuous recreation planning effort and represents the fourth stage in this planning effort. As such, it is designed to: 1) Serve as a supplement to the Recreation Guide Plan, Report 14: Plan for Recreation, Conservation and Open Space; and 2) continue to maintain Rhode Island's eligibility in BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund, HUD's Open Space Program and other federal programs which provide financial support to recreation and conservation programs.

The four major parts of this report include: 1) an elaboration of the state's local recreation, conservation and open space system; 2) a project priority rating system; 3) coordination of the recreation plan with other plans and programs; and 4) a program of actions to be taken by the state through June, 1975.

2. Environmental Impacts

This supplement represents only one stage of the state's continuous recreation, conservation and open space program. The most immediate beneficial impacts of this program are: the improvement in programming of acquisition and development of the state's recreation facilities, conservation areas and open space lands; the encouragement of orderly urban growth; the preservation, development, and accessibility of these areas and facilities for all families and individuals, and the increased availability of recreational opportunities. If this program was not in existence many of lands and waters acquired and developed for recreation, conservation and open spaces uses might easily have been diverted to a less desirable use of the land.

3. Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No adverse environmental effects will result from this recreation, conservation and open space program.

4. Alternatives

If this program was not in existence at the state level, Rhode Island's communities would have to assume the sole responsibility of meeting the federal planning and administrative requirements for participation in the BOR's Land and Water Conservation Fund, the HUD Open Space Program and other federal programs which provide financial support to recreation and conservation programs.

5. Relationship between Local Short-Term Uses of the Environment and Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

No significant impacts on these relationships are anticipated because of this program. In most instances, this program will help the state shape the most desirable pattern of urban growth. Many areas that will be acquired in future years will be used as passive recreation areas. The use of these areas for passive recreation will enable Rhode Island to protect some of its more valuable resources.

6. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

The commitment of resources required to implement the acquisition and development program (especially development) presented in this supplement is limited to minor quantities of construction materials. These materials will be used to develop facilities needed by the public for recreational use of an area, and certain operational facilities (i.e., parking areas, access roads, and sanitary facilities).

7. Environmental Controls

The environmental controls expected to result from this program will not be completed until July, 1975. The planning program briefly outlined in this supplement will study specific areas in which legislation may be needed to strengthen certain natural resource laws or to recommend new legislation that will enable the public to enjoy a particular recreation activity or resource.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF BACKGROUND STUDIES

The purpose of this Appendix is to review the status of several background studies. These background studies and the recreational work activities outlined in the planning program that will lead to technical studies will be incorporated into the June, 1975 SCORP.

A. COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The coastal legislation discussed on page 116 of the January, 1971 SCORP was, as suggested, revised by the Governor's Committee on the Coastal Zone and subsequently passed by the state legislature and signed into law by the Governor in June, 1971. As a first step toward the implementation of this legislation, the Statewide Planning Program prepared a Program Prospectus.⁵

In addition, the University of Rhode Island has established a Coastal Resources Center. Since the passage of the legislation, the staff of the Center has been serving as the principal source of technical assistance to the Council. The Center's staff in the development of management plans needed to effectively implement this legislation are conducting two technical studies that are of immediate value to the state; the barrier beach study and a study of recreation in the coastal area. In updating the SCORP, scheduled for completion in June, 1975, the information contained in these studies will be incorporated into the SCORP.

B. FRESHWATER WETLANDS

The state's freshwater wetlands are protected by state law which was passed in 1971. As the first step in implementing this law, the Department of Natural Resources must inventory the state's swamps, marshes and freshwater wetlands and then evaluate these wetlands to determine their value as fish and wildlife habitats, ground-water supplies, and recreation uses. The inventory phase is complete. Table 5 illustrates the number of freshwater wetlands and total acreage by community.

5 Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, Program Prospectus for the Coastal Resources Management Council (Providence, Rhode Island: September, 1971).

Table 6

FRESHWATER WETLANDS

<u>Town or City Code Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
01 Barrington	34	585
02 Bristol	18	287
03 Burrillville	219	1,954.5
04 Central Falls	5	25
05 Charlestown	100	3,567
06 Coventry	177	1,680
07 Cranston	67	1,456.5
08 Cumberland	105	1,389.5
09 East Greenwich	53	1,159
10 East Providence	31	470.5
11 Exeter	147	2,502.5
12 Foster	135	1,355
13 Glocester	260	2,250
14 Hopkinton	91	2,138.5
15 Jamestown	25	535
16 Johnston	88	1,335.5
17 Lincoln	45	691.5
18 Little Compton	46	2,466
19 Middletown	31	391
20 Narragansett	70	1,531.5
21 Newport	11	61.5
22 New Shoreham	Not Inventoried	
23 North Kingstown	188	3,759.5
24 North Providence	11	93
25 North Smithfield	107	1,558
26 Pawtucket	10	77
27 Portsmouth	50	1,208
28 Providence	9	954.5
29 Richmond	112	2,045.5
30 Scituate	245	2,472.5
31 Smithfield	76	1,176
32 South Kingstown	159	6,034
33 Tiverton	83	2,787
34 Warren	25	415
35 Warwick	106	1,336.5
36 Westerly	96	3,380
37 West Greenwich	174	2,198
38 West Warwick	39	503.5
39 Woonsocket	12	357
State Total	3,260	58,187.0

During the next two years procedures and criteria will be developed to determine each freshwater wetlands recreational value. This is briefly discussed in the Recreation, Conservation and Open Space Planning Work Program, Fiscal Years 1973-1975 under work activity 5X62XE.

C. FLOOD PLAINS MANAGEMENT

FLOOD PLAIN CONTROLS

National Flood Insurance Program

To date (February, 1973), twenty-five Rhode Island communities are eligible for the sale of flood insurance. Seventeen are in the regular program and eight remain in the emergency program. Land use and control measures have been adopted by five communities that are in the regular program. These controls vary in type and consist of zoning subdivision and building code ordinance amendments.

As the flood hazard areas are identified by the federal government, they are being mapped on a statewide basis. Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program staff members have had numerous meetings with local governmental officials to either assist in making applications for the program or in reviewing and drafting land use control proposals.

Flood Hazard Analysis Studies

The Statewide Planning Program's agreement with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to conduct flood hazard analysis studies including the delineation of flood plains, has produced its first results. A draft report on the Pocasset and Meshanticut Rivers in the city of Cranston has been received.

Requests were received from the Soil Conservation Service and the Town of North Kingstown to change the priority order of the rivers and tributaries to be studied. These concerned the Bailey Brook in the Town of Middletown and the Annaquatucket River in North Kingstown. These requests were granted on the basis that a local flood hazard existed which required immediate attention and remedial measures.

Using the draft report on the Meshanticut and Pocasset Rivers, a promotional program is being considered by the Statewide Planning Program and Soil Conservation Service. This program would be aimed at interesting and educating communities regarding wise flood plain management. Communities would be encouraged to participate financially and with in-kind services to help expedite the delineation of flood plains in their area.

D. PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY TO THE SHORE

Since 1971, the Department of Natural Resources and the Special Legislative Commission on the Discovery and Utilization of Public Rights-of-Way have marked a majority of the public rights-of-way identified in a 1968 study.⁶ In addition, the Department, working in cooperation with the Commission, has selected a number of rights-of-way with the greatest development potential for further study. To date several of these rights-of-way have been developed to utilize their fullest potential and to make the sites more accessible to more people.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

In the summer of 1972, the Statewide Planning Program initiated a statewide inventory of all available data which was a part of or could affect the environment. In the past, this data was collected and utilized on a piecemeal basis for use in specific study areas. Collecting and codifying data on a statewide basis provides readily accessible information on specific areas.

Coding of input data was accomplished by summer interns using grid overlays based on the Universal Transverse Mercator system. In most cases the United States Geological Survey maps were used for base maps. The basic grid unit used is ten acres in size and coding of the grid unit is done strictly on a basis of predominant characteristics within each grid. Complete state coverage is accomplished with almost 77,000 ten acre grids.

Thus far, six categories have been coded statewide. They are general soil types, present fresh and salt water quality, land use (1961), public water service areas, public sewer service areas, and "analysis zone" areas. Some of the elements to be coded in the future include:

- Topography
- Vegetation types
- Historic areas
- Zoning for each municipality
- Flood prone areas
- Wetland areas
- Urbanized areas (1965 & 1970)
- Land use (1970)
- Transportation data (road type, traffic volumes, access, etc.)

The inventory will permit computer retrieval of specified

6 Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program, Public Rights-of-Way to the Shore, (Providence, Rhode Island: May, 1970).

information for any aggregation of grid squares, analysis zones, census tracts, or municipalities, and should prove a useful planning tool.

APPENDIX C: NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

1. Playlot

Play lots are small areas intended for children of pre-school age. They are essentially a substitute for individual play yards and are normally provided in high population density areas, or as a part of large-scale housing developments. While the provision of a play lot would be entirely appropriate in a densely built-up city, it would not be practical in a rural community. Under certain circumstances it may be desirable to include a play lot within a neighborhood playground.

A play lot should include apparatus and play sculpture designed for preschoolers, a sand box, paved area for wheeled toys, a shaded area, benches for mothers, and should be surrounded by a fence, hedge or other barrier.

2. Playground

The neighborhood playground is an area which serves primarily the needs of the 5 to 12 year age group, but may also afford limited facilities for the entire neighborhood. The playground is the chief center of outdoor play for children with limited opportunities for adult recreation. A section of the playground may be developed as a play lot. In most instances playgrounds should be developed in conjunction with neighborhood schools.

Desirable features include an apparatus area for older children; field area for games and informal play activities; passive area for older children; area for court games; shelter house and drinking fountains; wading or spray pool; shaded passive area for older people; and appropriate landscaping.

3. Playfield

The playfield provides varied forms of recreation activities for young people and adults, although a section may be developed as a children's playground. It provides space for popular forms of recreation that require more area than would be available in the playground and serves as a recreation center for several neighborhoods. A portion of a playfield should be developed as an athletic field for highly organized team sports.

The playfield should provide most of the following features: area for game courts, including tennis, volleyball, handball, basketball, horse shoes, shuffleboard, and other games; sports fields for men and women for such games as softball, baseball, football, and

soccer; open turfed lawn including picnic areas, landscaped park, and children's play areas. There may also be a fieldhouse, running track, and space for field events; children's playground; outdoor swimming pool; and center for day camping. The area should be lighted for night use and there should be adequate off-street parking.

4. Neighborhood Park

The neighborhood park is primarily an area for sitting, sunning, and quiet relaxation. It should include lawns and shrubbery, trees, walks and benches. When practicable it should be in conjunction with a playground or playfield, or used as a buffer between active recreation areas and neighboring residential development.

5. Major Park

The National Recreation Association, and most other similar sources, recommend the development of one major park in each community.

Examples of the type of parks generally considered to be large city parks are Roger Williams Park in Providence and Slater Memorial Park in Pawtucket. It is doubtful that many communities in the state could be expected to provide facilities such as these for the use of their own citizens.

6. Standards

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Per 1,000 Population (in acres)</u>	<u>Range of size (in acres)</u>	<u>Preferred Walking Distance (in miles)</u>	<u>Areas Served</u>
Playlots	-	1/8 to 1/4	1/8	Several blocks
Playground	1.25	4 to 7	1/4 to 1/2	Neighborhood
Playfield	1.25	12 to 20	1/2 to 1	Several Neighborhoods
Neighborhood Parks	2.50	1/2 to 25	1/2	Neighborhood
Large Parks, Reservations	5.00	Over 100	-	Entire City

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